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Nomenclatura Critica

M O R B O R U M

O C U L A R I U M.



NOMENCLATURA CRITICA

Morborum Ocularium :

OR, A

CRITICAL INDEX

TO THE

Distempers of the EYES.

By JOHN HENRY MAUCLERC, M. D.

—K

L O N D O N :

Sold by F. NEWBERRY, the Corner of *St. Paul's Church-Yard*;
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P R E F A C E.

ONE would think, that by this time we should have something complete on the Distempers of the Eyes; but I am much grieved to see, that, far from having a true knowledge, we have not so much as a correct CATALOGUE, of them.

Among the Oculists, their names are strangely confounded and mangled. Neither do I find in any Book a complete number of them. I have heard it said by some, that there are no less than two hundred Diseases

Diseases of the Eyes : but in mustering them as exactly as I can, I am not able to make them come up to much above one hundred ; and then, if we would reduce them to their right number, we must strike out a great many, that have no material difference between them, and are wrongfully multiplied.

The most learned and intelligible knowledge we have of them, comes from BOERHAAVE, and is most particularly to be found in his Lectures, as published by a contemporary Student with me, the most curious and indefatigable Swiss Doctor and Professor, ALBERTUS HALLER, Nevertheless I must own, I have learnt some things elsewhere ; and
Ide-

I declare further, that my design, in this unusual Catalogue, is not to instruct, but to divert the learned Reader; and therefore I shall leave out all things most commonly known: only I shall try to collect together the whole number of Diseases.

N. B. I am not singular in publishing an Index to other people's works, since Dr. MORTIMER, Secretary to the R. S. published an Index to *Willughby's History of Fishes*, in the year 1740. which I was very glad to purchase.



Nomenclatura Critica

M O R B O R U M

O C U L A R I U M.

A CATASTASIA CRYSTALLOIDOUS.
Ambr. Paré. This may be called
in Latin *Instabilitas Crystallini*: and I suspect
it may be taken notice of by some Greek
writer. But I have neither *Ætius*, *Ægi-*
neta, nor *Galen*, to consult now, and shall
therefore only copy the definition given
here of the Disease. *C'est quand l'humeur*
Crystalline est si foible, que par une grande
lumière elle est tournée & bouleversée, comme si
elle étoit disloquée. Should this be the *Situs*
Humoris Crystallini vitiatus? *Sennert.* whose
large work I have not by me.

ACHLYS. *Caligo.* Dimness. This cer-
tainly is something bad in the Eyes, and the
right Greek word given by all the Oculists.

B

But

But Gorraeus, who was not such a silly fellow as the famous Patin makes him, gives us the word Ἀχλὺς, ACHLIS, which I cannot find in any Lexicon, and which nevertheless I am inclined to think true; because he distinguishes the one from the other, and tells us, that ACHLIS is the name of a superficial Ulceration in the ball of the Eye, and that *Achlys*, or Dimness, is the effect of that cause.

ACROCHORDON. This is a Wart with a slender base, which may be cut off. There is *Myrmecia* with a larger, and *Thymale*, which Maitre-Jan compares to a head of Thyme. None of these are mentioned by Banister or Paré. Gorraeus describes very learnedly and exactly the two first sorts of Acrochordons, which in Latin are *Verruca penfilis* and *Verruca sessilis*: but I cannot find the *Thymale* there, though he has a long article for the little Wart called *Σύμος*, whence it must be derived.

ÆGILOPS. This is the *Fistula lacrymalis*. The literal sense of the word is *Caprinus Oculus*; and Celsus tells us, that Sheep are never without this distemper; wherefore it may well be called *Oeil de Chevre* by the French.

ÆTHOMOMA is to be found both in Banister and Paré; but it is nothing at all. If we will make something of it, it must be αἰθομένα, *Æthomena*: and then we will say

say Ὀμματα αἰθομένα, *Lumina ardentia* ; which, from the different significations of the verb αἶθω, may possibly suit two Distempers, which few people know of the Eyes. There is one of them called by these authors *Ravi Oculi*. Lat. The Curst Eye, the Evil Eye, or sometimes the Greedy Eye; viz. when the humors are all black, and thereupon the whole Eye is black. Paré calls this *Oeil de Loup, ou de mauvais Garçon*. This seems to me the true Physical Distemper of the Eyes; which may be the Ὀφθαλμός πονηρός, *The evil Eye*, mentioned by the Evangelists, in a metaphorical or moral sense. I am not fond of conceits, and therefore shall only say, that, if my conjecture was true, we should still more admire the justness of the expression. The next Distemper, which more naturally might be called *Æthomena*, or *Lumina ardentia*, is the *Leoninus Oculus* Fernelii Concil. Medicin. LXXI. which is one symptom of a most ugly distemper, called *Elephantiasis*, or the worst of *Leprosies*. The symptom is called by Aretæus Cappadox, Ὀφθαλμοὶ χαλκώδεις, *Oculi coloris ænei, sive rutili, & splendentes*. De Caus. & Sign. diuturn. Morb. Lib. II. c. 13.

AIGIS. Paré calls this *Oeil blanc* in French; and he calls *Leucoma*, or *Albugo*, *Oeil de Chevre*. But Banister, who is much less faulty here than Paré, begins by saying,

that *Oule*, which is the Greek word for a Scar, must be divided, according to Galen, into two kinds, which are *Aigis* and *Leucoma*. But the truth of the matter is, that they really are two Scars, that differ in situation of place, and may be called *Aigis*, or *Sheep's skin* from some resemblance to it. And there is a third Scar, called by these Authors *Paralampsis*, or the Shining Scar, of which Maitre-Jan, who by far is the best French writer upon the subject, says nothing at all; possibly because he never saw it.

AIGLIA & AIGIADES. Here are two more Scars, but they have the function of Hippocrates: And I refer the learned to his *Coac. Prænot.* Vol. I. p. 541. Edit. Van der Linden. and to his *Prædict.* II. p. 508 and 509, where I find the *Aigiades*, but no *Aiglia*, which I believe should be *αἴγλη*, *fulgor*, or *splendor Oculorum*, which I have not time to look for. But instead of it, I find here the *Paralampsis*, which is not owned by Maitre-Jan.

AMAUROSIS. *Obfuscatio. Gutta Serena.*

AMBLYOPIA. *Hebetudo. Caligatio. Dimness, Eblouissement.*

ANCHYLOBLEPHARON. *Inviscatio, vel Detentio Palpebrarum.* This case is very well known. But my wonder is, that Robertson, in the Supplement to his *Thesaurus Græcæ Linguae*, should confound this with

with a word that has a quite different signification, and tell us, that it is to be found in Celsus, Lib. VII. c. 7. But, when I looked into Celsus, I found only the true word, ἀγκυλοβλέφαρον. Who can trust to Dictionaries? The word, which Robertson confounds here, is *Aganoblepharon*, which means, *having sweet pleasant Eyes*: and it is possible, that those patients (whether they will or no) may look as if they smiled. That is all I can say for his excuse.

ANCHYLOPS is only the Abscess, whence proceeds the *Ægylops*, or *Fistula*.

ANOPSIA, Ἀνωψία, if it is a Greek word, may signify either *not seeing at all*, or *looking upwards*: But the definition, which Paré gives of the case, is such, that I cannot well understand it: here it is in his own words. *Quand on ne peut discerner les objets, s'ils ne sont un peu élevés.* I shall leave it to further inquiry. Ἀνοψία, *Opsonii Penuria*, is a worse case: but if it could be derived from Ἀνυψόω, *to lift up*, it would do.

ANTHRACOSIS. *Oeil roti.* The Carbuncle of the Eye. The hot burning Eye.

APORRHEXIS. *Abruptio Nervi optici.*

ARGEMA, vel *Argemon.* *Ulcusculum rotundum, quod in Iridis circulo nascitur.*

ARGYRIAS. *Albedo in Crystalloïde.* I cannot find any such Greek word. Should it come from Ἀργυρέος? Woolhouse tells us somewhere, that this phænomenon had
most

most convinced him of the necessity of the Crystalline for Vision. What a wonderful discovery! especially considering, that we may see, by the help of Glasses, without it.

ATHEROMA. Let me join to this, *Meliceris*, & *Steatoma*; capsular Tumors, which differ from one another in nothing but consistence. But why should they be reckoned as peculiar to the Eye-lids, since they may happen in most other parts of the body, though most common on the head, neck, and face, and are all, under some circumstances, to be cured by Extirpation? This tumor is compared to Pap.

ATONIATONBLEPHARON. Here are three Greek words in one; no wonder it is a long one. *Imbecillitas Palpebrarum*. This either comes by some accident, or the Palsy; and which way soever it happens, it is incurable. But Allen, in his Synopsis, tells us a most extraordinary thing on this occasion; that a daughter, who lived with her mother afflicted by this infirmity, was brought to bed of a son, who was in the same case when born. I mention this only to confirm what I have advanced formerly in my "Doctor Blondel confuted;" whether it be believed or not.

ATROPHIA. *Imminutio, sive Extenuatio Oculi, Tabes Oculi*. Doctor Allen doubts of the case, and is not willing to believe Celsus upon it. I leave it to stand upon its own bottom.

bottom. As for the *Microptthalmos*, or Little Eye, which they tack to it, I find, it serves only to teach us, that *Pink-Eye*, or *Pig-Eye*, are the English names.

BOTHRION. *Fossula. Ulcusculum profundum in Corneâ.*

BUPHTHALMIA is no disease, but a natural conformation, called *Ox-Eye*, and *Goggle Eye*.

BURSA OCULI. The Pouch of the Eye. This distemper I have not met with elsewhere than in the *Philosoph. Transact.* where Dr. Dawberry Turberville describes it in the following words: *Bursa hæc pendet plana super Corneam, sub palpebrâ superiori.* As opportunity offers, we shall examine whether it does not come under some other known name. *Quær. Pladarotes?*

CARCINOMA. *Cancer Corneæ.*

CATARRHACTES *propriè est vectis, vel etiam locus abruptus & præceps in flumine; sed metaphoricè dicitur Oculi morbus, cum Tunica ocularis, pellicea, suborta cæcitatem adfert. Hanc autem, de quâ tantæ fuerunt lites, Litterius Academicis Parisiensibus ostendit, anno 1707.* According to this notion of the Cataract, we may say, that it is the most known of distempers, but the most seldom seen.

CATOPSIS. *Vid. Myopia.*

CHALAZION. *Grando Palpebrarum.* There is so little difference between this and the

the *Hordeolum*, or *Critbe*, commonly called in English a *Styan*, that it is scarce worth separating them here.

CHEMOSIS. *Hiatus. Inversio. Dicitur cum album oculi supra nigrum intumescit.*

CIRSOS. *Varix, Varices.*

COILOMA, or *Cæloma, Cavitas*, is a small ulcer, which differs from the *Bothrion*, chiefly by being larger.

COLOBOMA. *Mutilatio. Curtum apud Celsum.* This is the consumption of a very small part of the Eye-lids; but is much more the consequence of some other bad accidents, than a distinct thing; and is, in the opinion of Maitre-Jan, incurable.

DISTICHIASIS. This is the Greek name for a double row of Eye-lashes, which is a troublesome thing.

ECPIESMOS, *Expressio*, a casting forth of the Eye; which never happens, as I can find, but by some blow.

ELCOSIS, scrib. *Helcosis.*

EMPHYSEMA. *Inflatio Palpebrarum.* Paré talks of the *Emphysema cnesmodes*, or *Inflatio pruriginosa*, which is most incident to old people. It is worth while comparing the description, which Allen in his Synopsis gives of this disorder, with that of Gorraeus. Allen says, it happens *citra coloris mutationem*; but Gorraeus says, it is not only *decoloratior*, but also *multum pruriginosus*: and, what is most comical, he acquaints us, that
Ætius

Ætius had it so from Demosthenes. It will be a long while before I shall be able to settle these differences.

ECTROPION. *Inversio palpebræ.*

ENCANTHIS. *Tumor carneus in canthis.*

ENCAUMA. *Inustio, Ulcus sordidum. Pustula ex ustione contracta. Vid. Paulus & Ætius.*

EPANASTEMA OCTHODES, vel *Hymenon epanastasis, rebelliones, Membranarum eminentiæ.* Banister adds to these the name *Ficus*, which I believe to be wrong. He calls it well *a puffing up of the membranes.* Paré seems to make it the same with *Tylosis.*

EPI-CAUMA. *Ulcus superficialium, circa nigram Oculi partem.*

EPINYCTIS. *Pustula, sive Ulcus, noctu maximè crucians. Vid. Celsus.*

EPIPHORA. *Delacrymatio, Fluxio humoris. Vid. Rheuma.*

ETEROGLAUCIS. *Vid. Heterogl.*

Give me leave to place here a distemper, that was not known to any of the Ancients, and that is described but by one of the Moderns, who is Maitre-Jan. He calls it *EXTENSION non naturelle du Corps vitré.* He tells us, that the moderns confound it with the *Gutta Serena*; but that it is plainly, though not sufficiently, described by Sennertus. He says, that it is most incident to men or women of an atrabilarious melancholy constitution; and still more to women

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with

with child, or to such girls as are not regular in their courses. He owns, that some of these patients have recovered their sight without medicines, and that others cannot be cured. I must refer you for the rest to his most accurate description of the disease.

EXOPHTHALMIA is mistaken for the *Buphthalmia*, but is indeed a great disease.

GANGRENA. This is incident to the Eyes, but does not affect therefore the rest of the body; and, upon that account only, may be considered as peculiar to the Eyes.

GLAUCOMA. *Glaucedo, Cæsi Oculi, Viriditas Oculi*. It may be curious to observe, that Pliny does not make use of the Latin name *Glaucedo*, but always the other Greek name. It is certainly a distemper of the Crystalline, and *the modern Catarraet*.

HELOS. *Clavus, Uveæ procidentia clavum repræsentans*. This is the first of four names, that are given to four different appearances of the falling out of the *Uvea*, which the Grecians call *Proptosis*, and which is called *Hernia Oculi* by some Moderns. This rupture looks like the head of a nail. The others are *Melon, Staphyloma, Myocephalon*. I shall describe them in their alphabetical order, and then refer to this place.

HEMERALOPIA. *Nocturna visio*. Cat's Eyes, *Oeil de Chat*.

HETEROGLAUCIS is no more than the Greek term for the Glaucoma of one Eye, and makes no new distemper.

HIP-

HIPPOS. *Nictatio, pætus Oculus.* The Winking or Twinkling of the Eye, the Shaking Eye, and the Horse-Eye. The French call it *Clignement d'Oeil, Oeil d'Hypocrite.* It is the Greek word for a Horse: and I shall be much obliged to any of the learned, who could tell me, what has forced the Septuagint, Gen. xiv. 21. to make use of this word in a sense that is not to be met with in any Greek author. It may be proper to observe, that there happens an opposite disorder in the Eyes, which we learn only from Hippocrates, who calls it Πῆξις ὀμμάτων, ἢ ὄμμα πεπηγός, *Immobilitas Oculorum, Oculi fixi.* Vid. *Coac. Prænot.* But this Fixt Eye, and the Shaking Eye, are both with him among the worst of symptoms in acute diseases.

HYDATIS. *Aquula, Aquositas Palpebrarum.* You have seen above three sorts of Warts under the title of *Acrochordon*, as we are taught by Maitre-Jan. But now we are to consider of four other sorts of Tumors, under the same title, from Allen's Synopsis: they are these; *Hydatis, Crithe seu Hordeolum, Chalazion seu Grando, Lithiasis seu Tophus.* Allen says, that the *Hydatis* is a fat substance, that is most incident to children. He speaks as from his own knowledge, without quoting any author. But Maitre-Jan tells us how it is described by Paul Ægineta, Celsus, and Ætius; and then says, that

the more modern writers make a jumble of their different descriptions, which cannot be understood. As for himself, he declares, that he never saw that sort of tumor; but he agrees, that, if Paul has described it right, it may be best cured by his manner of operation. That is honest and ingenuous.

HYDRACION may be what it will: I find it in no Greek Dictionary, nor can I recollect where I have seen it.

HYGROPTHALMIA. This may be called a Dropsy of the Eye: it seems to be given as the cause of the *Hypopyon* in Boerhaave's *Prælectiones*. According to his doctrine there are two sorts of *Exophthalmias*, one with water, and the other without: and both these tumors are comprehended under the more general name of *Elephantiasis*, which to me is quite new for the Eyes. The reason he gives for it is in the title of the Chapter, viz. *De tumore Oculi morboſo, & præ magnitudine Elephantiasis dicto*, p. 164. I leave the learned reader to examine the matter further, and to pronounce as he pleases.

HYMENON EPANASTASIS. *Membranarum eminentiæ, & extuberantiæ, Rebelliones*. This we take upon the credit of Banister and Paré; and, I believe, they have it from the Greek authors. But Maître-Jan takes no notice of this disorder.

HYPOPYON. This is a gathering of Matter under the *Cornea*. HY-

HYPOSPHAGMA. *Suffusio livida, Sanguinis effusio ex ictu, in Adnatâ, vel Corneâ. Sugillatio.*—**HÆMALOPS,** *cruenta Suffusio.*

—These are only two names for the same accident: and Paré joins to this the *Hypochyfis*, which is only a different termination from *Hypochyma*, a name for the ancient Cataract. Hedericus in his Lexicon defines the *Hypochyfis* in these words: *Vitium in oculis, quod den graven Staar vocatur.*—
N. B. *Hyposphagma* is the *Oeil poché* of Maître-Jan, and *Hæmalops* is the *Oeil poché* of Paré.

LAGOPHTHALMIA. *Leporina palpebra.*

LEUCOMA, vel *Leucosis, Albugo.* This is a white Spot on the *Cornea*, which spoils the sight in children and old people: it ought to be distinguished from *Aigis* and *Aiglia*, which are Scars that shine on the white part of the Eye.

LITHIASIS. *Lapis Palpebræ, Lapidescentia, Tophus.*

MADAROSIS and *Milphosis* are said to be the same thing by Goræus: but those who make some difference tell us, that *Milphosis* is *Defluvium pilorum*, and *Madarosis*, *Glabrities ex defluvio pilorum.* There is niceness!

MELICERIS. *Tumor melliformis Palpebrarum.* Vid. *Atheroma.*

MELON.

MELON. *Malum. Pommette.* This rupture of the *Uvea* is compared to an Apple, whence its name. Vid. *Helos* *suprà*.

MYDESIS. *Putredo Palpebrarum ex nimio madore.* It is properly the Abscess consequent of some little tumor.

MYDRIASIS. Vid. *Platycoria*.

MYOCEPHALON. This is a rupture of the *Uvea*, compared to the head of a Fly; which made me wonder why it is called *Formicalis ruptura* in Latin: but I understand from Maitre-Jan, that the Arabians compare it to the head of an Ant.

MYOPIA. * *Lusciostas. Propinqua Visio.* Short-sightedness, or being pore-blind. Purblindness. It is worth noting here, that *Catopsis*, which is to be found in no Dictionaries, is given for another name of the *Myopia*: but I find *κατοπία* à *κατόπλομαι*, & *κατοπλέω*, which indeed may signify to look downwards, as short-sighted people do. But then there is *Hyperopsia* given as another name for *Presbytia*, or *Remota Visio*; and you will find in the Dictionaries, that *ὑπερόπλομαι*, whence that word comes, signifies, only in a moral sense, the same thing with *κατόπλομαι*, *despicio*, to despise; while here we want it as a contrary word, to signify *looking upwards*. My last censorial observation must be upon the *Prælectiones* pub-

* *Luscitio* is the only Latin name; and even that is understood of Squinting.

published under the name of Boerhaave, where it is said, p. 237. *Quæritur, cur ferè omnes Myopes lufci & strabones fint?* But the question fhould be ftated quite the reverfe, thus : Whence comes it, that fquinting people commonly look as if they were fhort-fighted ? And fo Maitre-Jan understood it, and rightly fays, *Mais comme il arrive plus ordinairement, que ceux qui regardent de travers, regardent en même tems de près, &c.* p. 480.

MYRMECIA. A fort of Wart, compared to an Ant ; in Latin *Verruca fèffilis*.

NEPHELION. *Nubecula*.

NYCTALOPIA. *Vespertina Cæcitusdo*. *Hemeralopia* and *Nyctalopia*, being oppofites, fhould ftand together. *Hemeralopia* is when one feeth better in the Night than in the Day : and therefore it is called *Nocturna Visio*, Cat's Eyes, *Oeil de Chat*. Some call it *Tenebrofa Affectio*. *Nyctalopia* is, on the contrary, when one feeth nothing in the Night-time ; *Nocturna, aut vespertina Cæcitas*. Some call this *Acies solaris*, or *Solana Visio*. And here I muft do juftice to Maitre-Jan, from whom I learn that our Oculifts, whoever they are, have been pleafed to call *Hemeralopia* the defect which Hippocrates calls *Nyctalopia*, Prædict. Lib. II. Thus have they inverted the fignification of names ! Comical. It is worth obferving, that *Lufcus* and *Lufcitio* are Latin names for *Strabismus* ;
Nyct-

Nyctalopia, and *Myopia*: but it should be remembered, that *Nyctalopia* and *Hemeralopia* are real contrary diseases, that Maitre-Jan, in my opinion, gives the best account of. As for *Myopia*, it is no distemper, but a native conformation of the Eye. Lastly, I believe there is some blunder and mistake with regard to seeing better in the night than in the day; for I, who am short-sighted, do not see better in the night, but only do not then perceive that I am short-sighted; and those, who see better in the night than in the day, dare not open their eyes enough in sunshine to see.

OEDEMA. *Inflatio Oculi, tumor œdematosus in albo Oculi.* Quær. an *Epanastema* suprà?

ONYX. *Septem autem numerantur in crassamenti Corneæ species: Unguis, Hypersarcosis, Perla, Panniculus, Cartilago, Suppuratio partium externarum, Excoriatio.* Boer. Prælect. p. 35. *Suppuratio, sive ulcus profundius nominatur Onyx, cum pus depluens unguis reflecti imaginem refert.* N. B. This is a very different thing from the *Ungula, sive Unguis Oculi*, called *Pterygium*, which see.

OPHTHALMIA. *Inflammatiô Adnatæ, Lippitudo.* This distemper is too well known, and goes most peculiarly under the name of *Sore Eyes*.

OULE, though a general name for a Scar, passes for a Scar arising from an Ulcer in the *Cornea*.

PARA-

PARALAMPSIS *est Cicatrix in nigro Oculi resplendens.* Gorraeus. This must be distinguished, both from the *Aigis*, of which before, and from the *αἴγλη*, *Aiglia*, which I find in Gorraeus, but could not find in Hippocrates.

PARALYSIS. This may affect the Eyes or Eye-lids.

PAREMPTOSIS. *Intercidentia, vel Coincidentia Nervi optici: quando humor est in nervum opticum delapsus.* Ex Galeno tradit Paræus, Ambr. Paré.

PARORASIS. *Hallucinatio, Caligatio.* This word and the definition of it are given us by Paré, upon the authority of Savanarola: *Abusement de Vuë ou d'Oeil, quand on prend une chose pour une autre, & est l'avant-coureur d'aveuglement.* I have no objection to the definition; but as for the Greek word here, it signifies *looking askew, or overlooking.* I want to know how we shall distinguish this sort of Dimness from that which is called *Amblyopia*.

PERIBROSIS. *Canthorum erosio. Pruritus Lacrymalium.*

PHLYCTÆNA. *Pustula.* Blisters in the Eyes.—N. B. *Pblyctenæ, sive Pustulæ ardentes, instar granorum Milii in Corneâ, à nonnullis dicuntur Uritides.* Vid. Heister Instit. Chirurg. Tom. I. p. 625.

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PHTHI-

PHTHIRIASIS. *Pediculatio.* Maitre-Jan owns he never met with this vermin; but I suppose it cannot be denied.

PHTHISIS. *Tabes Pupillæ.* So Paré from Ætius. But it is no such thing. It is only a preternatural constriction of the Pupil. *Meiopsis* in Allen's Synopsis. *Μειωσις τῆς Κορῆς* in Greek.

PLADAROSIS, & Pladarotes. *Affectus est internæ partis Palpebrarum, dum mollia quædam corpora & lævia oboriuntur.* Goræus. *Sarcomatis quodammodo species, Morum, ob similitudinem vocata, &c.* Allen's Synopsis, which so far is right; but I cannot digest, or reconcile with this, what he says afterwards, viz. *est Tumor in cistâ contentus, sicut Atberoma, &c.* I fancy this must be a mistake; which I leave for further information.

PLATYCORIA. *Pupillæ dilatatio.* This differs not from the *Mydriasis*, which, I do not understand, upon what foundation should be derived from *μυδᾶω*, *præ nimio madore vitior.*

POROSIS. *Tophus, durities Adnatæ.* Paré. The *Poriasis* of Banister is not Greek.

POSTHIA. *Tubercula parva in palpebris super pilos.* Hederici Lexicon.

PRESBYOPIA, vulgò *Presbytia.* *Visio longinqua Senum.* These are modern-coined words, unknown to the antients, but very fit for the purpose.

PRO-

PROPTOSIS. This is a general name, either for the falling out of the whole Eye, or of the *Uvea* only.

PROSPHYSIS. If this differs from the *Anchyloblepharon*, and is the same with *Symphysis*, it may be defined, *Adhæsiō, sive Agglutinatio cantborum*. But Maitre-Jan makes no mention of this. It would be proper to inquire, whether these different appellations have been rightly distinguished by any of the ancients.

PSOROPHTHALMIA. *Lippitudo pruriginosa*. Tetter, Ring-Worm, or Scabs on the Eye-lids. In French, *Chassie baveuse & piquante*.

PSYDRACION. *Papula, Pustula Corneæ*. Vid. *Encauma & Epicauma*. And let me observe here, from Goræus, that Paulus and Ætius have not clearly distinguished these sorts of Ulcers.

PTERYGIUM. *Propriè Alula sive pin-nula Ædificii, sed translatum ad Oculos dicitur Unguis, seu Oculi pannus. Est tunica quædam præternaturalis, ab uno oculi angulo, frequentius ab interiori, enata; quæ successive accrescendo tandem ad pupillam pervenit. Interdum est tenuis, albida, interdum crassior, & carnosior, aspera, obscura, dolorosa, imò cancro-sa, quæ non est attigenda. Etmuller. Datur autem Ungula membranosa, varicosa, & adiposa. Ibid. Ex Allen's Synopsis.—N.B. This must be distinguished from the Onyx.*

PTILOSIS. *Crassities callosa Palpebrarum.*

PTOSIS, & *Phalangosis*, *Oculi affectio est, cùm cilium intrò spectat, pilorum acie simul cum eo inversâ.*

PYOSIS. *Oculus purulentus. Suppuratio, Sanies inter Corneam & Uveam.* Banister makes two sorts of this; which is nonsense, for it is certain, that *Pyosis* and *Hypopyon* mean the same thing; and that *Onyx*, or *Unguis*, proceeds from that gathering of matter being at last hardened, and bearing some likeness to the Nail.

RHEUMA, *sive Fluxus Oculi, vel Delacrymatio.* A Rheum in the Eyes, a Weeping Eye. I cannot find that this differs from the *Epiphora* above.

RHEXIS. *Ruptura ex ictu.* The Bursten or Broken Eye.

RHYAS, vel *Rhæas.* *Carnis in cantio majore decrementum vel imminutio. Fluxus Oculi.*—N. B. This seems to be the same with *Coloboma*.

RUTIDOSIS. *Corrugatio Pupillæ.*

SARCOSIS is an out-growing of thick flesh, resembling small pieces of pitch, coming forth within the Eye-lid. Banister.—N. B. *Sarcosis in Oculo, & Sarcoma in Naribus, est carnis excrecentia.* It may require some study to distinguish the *Sarcosis* from the *Pladarotes*; which I shall not take upon myself to do.

SCLE-

SCLEROPHTHALMIA. *Lippitudo dura, Siccitas Oculi.*

SEPEDON. *Putredo.* This is the Greek word for *Corruption*; but I find, all our authors make use of *Mydefis* in the same signification, and so multiply names only. See *Mydefis*.

STAPHYLOMA est, cum *Uvea* prolabitur in modum acini *Uvæ*. Now let me put in here, what I did not think of mentioning, from Gorraeus, upon the word *Myocephalon*. *Cæterum prolabente Uveâ, Pupilla omninò divellitur; adeò ut vel nullo modo appareat, vel alio prorsus situ & figurâ. Et his quidem notis μυοκέφαλον, Myocephalon, à Phlyctenâ distinguitur.*

STEATOMA. *Tumor sebo similis.* Vide *Atheroma*.

STRABISMUS. The Squint Eye. *Estre louche ou bigle.*

SYCOSIS. *Ficosa Palpebra.* This succeeds to the *Trachoma*, and is so called when there appear clefts and rents in the Eye-lids, not unlike Figs. Thus Banister. But Paré goes on farther, and says, *quand il en sort du Sang, souvent s'appelle Morum, ou Celsum.* How shall I distinguish this *Morum* from the other already mentioned under the word *Placardosis*? I have not authors to help me in this.

SYMPHYSIS. Vid. *Prospbyfis*.

SYMPTOSIS. *Coincidentia Nervi optici.*

SYN-

SYNCHYSIS. *Confusio.* When the humors are mixed, and the Pupil appears of different colours, by some blow, or inflammation. Might not this be a consequence of the *Hyposphagma*?

TARAXIS. *Oculi Perturbatio, sive Inflammatio, ab aliqua causâ externâ.*

TRACHOMA. *Asperitas, Asperitudo interna Palpebræ.* Hence the *Sycosis* before.

TRICHIASIS. *Oculorum à pilis offensio.*

TYLOSIS. *Callosa Palpebra.*

XEROPHTHALMIA. *Arida Lippitudo.*
The dry Ring-Worm. *Chassie sèche.*

I will now subjoin to this Catalogue some more Distempers of the Eyes, which have not been observed by the Ancients, and may therefore be called *Modern Discoveries*.

The Inflammation of the Retina, or *Ophthalmia interna*, first observed by Pitcairn; which see in Allen's Synopsis.

*Situs Humoris Crystallini vitiatu*s, Sennert. fully described from that author in Allen's Synopsis. Vid. *suprà Acatastasia Cristalloïdous*.

Variculas Adnatæ primus observavit Marc. Aurel. Severinus: ubi scil. extumescunt Venæ ab Iridis terminis, sanguine atro distentæ. Hæ venulæ pungendæ sunt acu aureâ vel argenteâ: dein Collyria reprimentia applic.

De *Vermiculis Oculorum* vid. Pechlin & Quentzius.

Pu-

Pupillæ è loco Remotio. Arnoldus. This wants some further explanation, which I cannot give.

See, under Letter E, *Extension nonnatur. du Corps vitré.*

In the opinion of Pitcairn, Plempius is the best writer on the Distempers of the Eyes; but, in Turner's opinion, Banister is not only the best among the English, but the best also among the writers of all nations whatsoever on that subject. To this I shall only answer, that he copies all along Ambrose Paré, whom he names once or twice: and for that reason have I compared them together to make this Index.

What should I not say, if I could stretch out my Critical Inquiries to the Practical part? But indeed I am too old to trouble myself much about that most perplexed point. What little I will say, shall be comprehended under a few general Maxims, or Observations, by way of Conclusion, or, if you will allow me the term, *Application*, to this dry Catalogue of Names.

Non patitur lusum Fama, Fides, Oculus. Waldschmidt gives this as a known Proverb; but I look upon it rather as a most certain Axiom.

Alumen, Vitriolum album, & Tutia sunt anima Oculi. Waldschmidt. I should add to these, from my own observations, *Lapis Calaminaris*, and *Sacch. Sat.*

Allia,

*Allia, vina, Venus, pulvis, ventus, faba, fumus,
Ista nocent Oculis, sed vigilare magis.*

These are things to be avoided : but I do not understand what mischief Garlick and Beans can do in the manner we use them. I should apprehend sooner, that Blindness is much to be feared among us, since it is grown so much the fashion *to watch*, and to make Day night, and Night day.

*Fœniculus, Rosa, Verbena, Chelidonia, Ruta,
Ex his fit aqua, quæ lumina reddit acuta.*

This and the preceding are from the *Schola Salernitana*. What reason they had to single out these plants, I know not. I know only, that they are all now laid aside with us, except the Rose-water ; and I question, whether that has any thing to recommend itself for the purpose, besides pleasantness and purity.

There is one other plant, that the Greek writers, from whom we have the names of almost all in use, make no mention of, and which I would prefer to all the rest, if I could believe, or reconcile, the wonderful encomiums that are given of it by some moderns. The plant is EYEBRIGHT. The name tells you what it does. Nothing certainly more worth our examination. Arnold seems to me the first author of all the praises that have been bestowed on *Eyebrigt*. He tells you, it does wonders any way you take it ;

it; in food, or physick, in powder, or in infusion; especially if you take it a long while: that it restores sight to old and young, particularly if they are phlegmatick and fat; because it is *a drier*. But his highest commendations are for the Wine made of it, by putting the herb to ferment with the Must. I beg the learned to read his words at length in Caspar Bauhine's edition of Matthiolus upon Diosc. And then I would have them compare what Ray says in his Catalogues of Plants, with what Tournefort relates in his Hist. of Plants about Paris.

What a pity is it, that we cannot get some of this Wine! But we may comfort ourselves. We have heard the commendations; let us consider the oppositions and gainsayings.

I learn from Boerhaave's Lectures, that Lobelius is the only one, who declares that the Infusion of Eyebright in water is much to be preferred to the Wine. But I learn from Tournefort, that both Pena and Lobel prefer the use of the powder: and they affirm, that a Swiss friend of theirs, who had but a slight Rheum in his Eyes, was near growing blind for having used the Eyebright-Wine during three months. *Herbor. III.*

It is amazing, how people talk of what they do not know!

E

The

The honest Tournefort says, the Eyebright is of a very bitter taste. I cannot believe he has tasted it; but I have: and I can assure the reader, that the Infusion in water is rather insipid, and has nothing disagreeable to the taste.

The Expressed Juice of the herb, and the Distilled Water, are commended among other ways of taking it. As for the Expressed Juice, I believe, that no press in London could squeeze one drop out of a cart-load of Eyebright: and with regard to the Distilled Water, I question whether it would be more worth the trouble of making, than that of Plantain, which the College has rejected long ago.

There remains one other way of taking, or rather of applying, Eyebright; which I have not read in books, but which I learnt from the person who used it; and possibly the case, to which it was applied, was no less extraordinary than the cure was surprising. *A Gentleman, who was grown almost blind by crying for the loss of his wife, took to smoaking of Eyebright, instead of Tobacco: in six weeks time, or more, he recovered his sight so well, that he could read at candle-light without spectacles. Arnold observed, that Eyebright is a *drier*; and I think, that the success, which attended this use of it, may be considered

Mr. Francklin, a noted writer.

sidered as the natural effect of that quality. I cannot insist more on one single experiment.

There, reader you have a sketch of the crosses and bars, that stop us in the search after Truth, and, most of all, in the pursuit of Medical Virtues.

So then let those, who think they can know, please themselves. If I was to live as long as Methuselah, I should not be satisfied with what I could learn in these matters.

Let who will print again this Catalogue, with corrections and additions; he shall have my thanks, so he be civil enough not to leave out my name, to put in his own.

Now I shall only add an Alphabetical Index of the whole number of Names I have been able to find.

Note for the 10th Page.

In the Critical Review for Oct. 1757. there are some excellent Observations on the *Hemeralopia*, communicated by Mr. Fournier, Physician of the Hôtel-Dieu, at Montpellier, Art. xvii. p. 355.

I N D E X

INDEX GRÆCUS.

Ἀγίς, Græcum est nomen utique; sed quær. apud legitimos autores, an morbi fit?

Ἀγχίλωψ.

Ἀγκυλόβλεφαρον, Ἀγκύλωσις τῷ βλεφάρῳ apud Ætium. Gorræus.

Ἀγίλωψ.

Ἀγιάδες, } Hipp.

Ἀγλή,

Ἀιθομένα. Dubium: nullius enim est significationis, nisi addatur, vel subintel- ligatur, altera vox, ὄμματα.

Ἀιμάλωψ.

Ἀκαταστασία κρυφαλλοιδῆς. Suspiciamus nomen hoc esse Græcum verum veterum scripto-

rum: sed desunt mihi probationes ex certis autoribus.

Ἀνθράκωσις.

Ἀνωψία. Sic scribendum, si datur.

Ἀμαύρωσις.

Ἀμβλυωπία.

Ἀργεμα, ἢ } Utrum-
Ἀργεμον, τὸ } libet
dicitur de eodem morbo nomen.

Ἀργυρίας. Quær. inter veteres scriptores? nam in meis Lexicis non inveni.

Ἀτονία τῶν βλεφαρῶν. Notam habet ver- nominis; sed de- sunt mihi autores, qui certum faciant.

Ἀθήρωμα.

Ἀκροχορδῶν.

Ἀτροφία. Hæc est Tabes totius Oculi.

Ἀχλὺς, } Ulterius est	Ἐγκανθίς.
Ἀχλὺς, } probandum:	Ἐπινυκίς.
nam Goræus dicit	Ἐγκαυμα.
nomen hoc pri-	Ἐπίκαυμα.
mum ab altero de-	Ἐλκωσις.
rivatum fuisse; &	Ἠλκῶ.
nusquam alibi re-	Ἡμεραλωπία. Non oc-
perire potui.	currit in Lexicis.
Βόθριον.	Quær. an apud
Γάγγραφα.	idoneos autores
Γλαύκωμα ἢ Γλαύκωσις.	Græcos?
Διτριχίασις.	Ἴππῶ.
Ἐκτιεσμός.	Κοίλωμα.
Ἐκτρόπιον.	Κολόβωμα. N. B. Vi-
Ἐξοφθαλμία.	detur hoc idem ac
{ Ἐπανάστασις ὑμενῶν.	Ῥοιὰς morbus.
	Κριθῆ.
De hoc quær. apud	Καρκίνωμα.
legitimos autores.	Λεύκωμα, ἢ Λεύκωσις.
{ Ἐπαναστήματα ὀχθῶδες.	Λιθίασις.
Neutrum horum	Λαγωφθαλμία.
reperitur apud Gor-	Μαδάρωσις, }
ræum.	Μίλφαι, Μίλφωσις, }
Ἐμφύσημα.	Hæc tria vix à se
Ἐπιφορά.	invicem differunt.
Ἐτερογλαύκισ, vel Ἐτε-	Μείωσις. Imminutio.
ρογλαυκῶ. Vitium	Quær. an Græcis
est alterius oculo-	nota fuerit Μείωσις
rum; sed, si est	τῆς Κορῆς?
morbus, non differt	Μύδνησις.
à Glaucomate; &	Μελιχηρίς.
sapienter omisisse	Μήλον.
videtur Goræus.	

Μυωπία, ἢ Μυωπίασις.

Quær. an rectius
derivetur à Μῦς, an
à μύω ?

Μυδρίασις.

Μυοκέφαλον.

Μυρμήκια.

Νεφέλιον.

Νυκταλωπία.

Ξηροφθαλμία.

Ὀιδημα.

Ὀυλή.

Ὀνυξ.

Ὀφθαλμία.

Ὀφθαλμία σφακελίζου-
σα. Ex Nonno.

Quær. an differat à
Γάγγραινα ?

Πλαδάρωσις, ἢ Πλαδα-
ρότης, ut scribit Gor-
ræus : sed neutrum
est in meis Lexicis.

Παράλυσις. Idem vi-
detur morbus ac
Ἀτόνια.

Παρόρασις.

Περίερωσις.

Παρεμπλώσις.

Πλώσις.

Πρόσφυσις τῷ ελεφάντι.

Quær. an non ali-

qua re differat ab
ἀγκύλωσις suprà ?

Πτώσις.

Πτερυγίων.

Πτίλωσις.

Πῶρωσις.

Ποδία.

Πλατυκορία.

Παράλαμψις.

Προπλώσις.

Ῥήξις.

Ῥοιάς, καὶ Ῥυάς.

Ῥυτίδωσις.

Σκληροφθαλμία.

Σάρκωσις.

{ Σκιρρόφθαλμία, Σκιρ-
ρώσις,

{ Σκληρίασις, Σκληρώ-
μα, & Σκληρώσις.

Eadem dicuntur.

Στραβισμός.

Σηπεδών.

Σύκωσις.

Σύμπλώσις.

Σύμφυσις, idem ac

Πρόσφυσις.

Σύγχυσις.

Τάραξις.

Τράχημα.

Τριχίασις.

Τύλωσις.

Ὑδατὶς.

Ὑπόπυον.

Ὑπόσφαγμα. Quær.
an Αἰμάλω† reapse
multum differat?

Ὑπόχυσις, } Hæc duo
Ὑπόχυμα, } termina-
tione solâ differunt.

Φαλάγγωσις.

Φθειρίαισις.

Φθίσις. Phthifis est
totius corporis, quæ
de Oculo dicitur

Ἀτροφία.

Φλύκλαινα.

Χαλάζιον.

Ψωροφθαλμία.

Ψυδράκιον.

F I N I S.



*Reflections that have since occurred to
the Author on the same Subject.*

ALLEN, in his Synopsis, tells us, that Banister reckons eight or ten different species of Ulcers in the Eyes, from the Ancients; and then adds these words, *Sed distinctio hæc nimis subtilis videtur.* But I am of opinion, that the distinction is neither taken from the Ancients by Banister, nor too subtil as Allen thinks.

It is not useless to take notice of the different appearances of Scars in the Eyes; but I question, whether it is right to make so many distempers of a thing, which in all other parts is no more than the conclusion or end of some hurt.

The three Warts, and the three capsular Tumors, pag. 2. and 6. are very proper distinctions, but need not to be considered as so many different distempers.

Our authors do not tell us, what is the cause of the *ravi Oculi*, the Curst Eye, when the humors are all black. Maitre-Jan has not a word about this distemper. I should be glad to learn of any body, whether this disorder is really to be distinguished from the *Synchysis*, which is
a con-

Reflections, &c.

a confusion of the humors, and is caused by some accident, or blow, that makes the Pupil to appear of different colours.

N. B. I have blundered sadly at the word *Ægilops*. Hedericus says in his Lexicon, that it is *vitium oculi capris familiare*: but I cannot find any such thing in Celsus. And Paré calls the Leucoma, or Albugo, *Oeil de Chevre*. Which is the cause of my Blunder.



ERRATUM.

Page 4. Line 6. for *Sheep's skin* read *Goat's skin*.